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It is generally believed that something

will drop in several States to-day.

At last the awful Joshua Jump, of Terre

Haute, has been appointed to office. Now

let us have peace and a rest from Jump.

Tens of thousands of idle men who voted

for Cleveland a year ago to-day bitterly

repent it now. But, alas! no might-have-

been could be sadder.

Mr. Bynum is neglecting to visit his con-

stituents during the vacation because he is

working to complete a bill at the earliest

moment which will encourage foreign in-

dustries.

Mr. Foulke will get himself disliked if he

persists in recalling the treasonable char-

acter of so many Democratic leaders during

the war period as he does when he delivers

addresses like that of Sunday afternoon.

The secret ballot system being in force

in all the States which vote to-day, no re-

turns of any consequence, and none of any

definite character, will be received before

midnight, and not then if the result should

be close.

It is said that there is complaint because

Senator Brice has not sent a large check to

the Neal committee in Ohio. This is doubt-

less true; Mr. Brice is not a man to put

money where it will not yield a usufruct

to the combination Senator.

If J. Roosevelt-Roosevelt was not made

secretary of the legation because he made

a large contribution to the Democratic

fund, it must have been because he is

connected with a millionaire family and re-

sides permanently in England.

The Democrats in Congress could not

unite for the repeal of the silver purchase

clause of the Sherman law in the interest

of a sound currency, but they had no

trouble in uniting for the repeal of the na-

tional election law in the interest of dis-

honest elections.

The Polish paper in Cincinnati, which has

heretofore advocated the cause of the Dem-

ocracy, in its issue of Friday last urged

Polish voters to support "the party of protection

to the industries of their adopted country."

With the Cleveland official lesson, Mr. Cleve-

land could not be elected to-day.

When Secretary Bayard, in his free-trade

speech to the Sheffield Cutlery Association,

spoke of the war of 1812 as the last between

the United States and Great Britain, he

made a mistake. From 1812 to 1865 Great

Britain made war upon us and was com-

pelled to pay \$15,500,000 as damages.

Mr. Voorhes specified the quantity of pie

that would repay him for the job he under-

took in the Senate, and has received the

first installment in the appointment of

Joshua Jump. It was a lachrymose case of

bargain and sale, but Mr. Cleveland does not

hesitate to carry out his part of it.

Deputy Pension Commissioner Murphy

has been to the National Soldiers' Home in

Dayton to assure the inmates that the Hoke

Smith pension bureau is not hostile to the

veterans, and that in a short time most of

those whose pensions have been suspended

will be drawing them again. The deputy

had better stand at home.

The Philadelphia Record remarks: "Govern-

or McKinley is making as active a cam-

ing that return with the order of the court, the Democratic board gave the certificate to a man whom the Court of Appeals declared was not elected, and thus made the Senate and the Legislature Democratic. To sum up, it was proved in court that Maynard stole a sealed package directed to the Controller; that this package was a return from Dutchess county, and that the Court of Appeals had ordered the returns to be canvassed by the State canvassers. Such are the undisputed facts.

## PROSPECTIVE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

The Republicans in Congress seem to be in some doubt as to the course they will pursue in regard to tariff legislation. The attitude of both parties on this question has undergone a marked change during the last year. If the Fifty-third Congress had met any time within two or three months after the last election there is not much doubt but that the Democrats would have passed a tariff bill in accordance with the demand of the Chicago platform, and it is almost equally certain that the Republicans would not have offered very determined opposition to their doing so. Mr. Cleveland had been elected by a decisive majority, and it looked as if the country had declared very strongly in favor of free trade. The platform on which the Democrats had carried the country denounced protection "as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." It declared it to be "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

The McKinley tariff law was denounced "as the culminating atrocity of legislation," and it was declared that "we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party." Taking all these declarations together they pledged the Democratic party in the strongest possible manner to the abolition of all protection for American industries and to the passage of a tariff law which should be the nearest possible approach to free trade. On this platform Mr. Cleveland had a majority in the Electoral College and a majority of the popular vote so pronounced as to justify the opinion that the people had declared deliberately and decisively in favor of the Democratic policy.

The first feeling among Democrats was that their platform pledges must be carried out to the letter, while among Republicans the feeling was that, under the circumstances, they would not be justified in offering any factious opposition to the carrying out of the will of the people. Democrats said: "We are pledged to free trade. The people want it, and we will give it to them." Republicans said: "The Democratic party has carried the country on an out-and-out free-trade platform. The people have declared in favor of that policy, so let them have it. Let them try it, and if it is really better for the country than protection, let us all agree to support it." That was the ruling sentiment of the country immediately after the election, and if Congress had met at any time during the winter of 1892-93 legislation would doubtless have been shaped accordingly.

A year has worked a great change. The Cleveland panic has revolutionized public sentiment. The country was no sooner brought face to face with the changes which the Democratic party proposed to make than it experienced a shock such as had never been known before. It was like that of an ocean steamer which strikes a rock or a reef head-on. She stands still and trembles, and is fortunate if she does not sink. When the country ran squarely up against the Chicago platform it experienced just such a shock. The prospect of free trade paralyzed industry and precipitated the worst financial panic the country had ever known. Its effects are still seen and felt on every hand. Hundreds of thousands of workmen have had their wages reduced, or have been thrown out of employment altogether. Hundreds of thousands of men who voted for free trade a year ago would vote against it to-day if they had a chance. Democrats are thoroughly frightened at the situation, and are afraid to carry out their platform pledges, while Republicans are convinced that a decided reaction has set in. The Democrats are hedging and backing water on the tariff question, while Republicans are much more disposed to make a parliamentary fight for protection than they would have been had Congress met nine or ten months ago.

To-day's elections will have an important bearing on the question. If they show marked and uniform Republican gains in all the States that vote it may be taken as a reconsideration and reversal of the verdict of 1892. Large Republican gains will mean that the people are sick of the bargain they made a year ago, and that they have already had enough of free trade. In that case the Republicans in Congress will be fully justified in offering all the parliamentary opposition possible to the repeal of any protective duties now in force. There is already strong reason to believe that the people would undo the work of last year if they could, and if to-day's elections go decidedly in favor of the Republicans it will be conclusive on that point.

## THE VOTING TO-DAY.

State officers will be voted for to-day in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, and parts of legislatures in New Jersey and Kentucky. In Kansas, Missouri and Illinois and a few other States there are important elections in the counties, that in Cook county—Chicago—being specially significant.

Massachusetts votes for all the State officers and a Legislature. Last year General Harrison's plurality was 25,000, but Mr. Russell, Democrat, was re-elected Governor by a small plurality. This year the Democrats are running another Russell, and the campaign has been fought on national issues. New York elects five State officers, a member of the Court of Appeals and a Legislature. In 1892 Cleveland's plurality was 45,518, but he lacked over 5,000 votes of a majority. This year the nomination of the notorious Maynard for judge, the out-

rageous ring rule in Brooklyn, Buffalo and other cities, and the lack of harmony caused by the contentions of the Cleveland and Hill factions tend to make the State very doubtful unless the undecurrent should give the Republicans a landslide, as it did in the Indianapolis election. The public mind seems to be aroused to the evil of false registration and ballot-box crimes practiced by the Democratic managers. Maryland will be Democratic, for Maryland is whatever Baltimore is, and Baltimore is as sure for the Democrats as organized fraud can make it. Such, at least, is the opinion of a reform organization made up largely of Democrats. In Virginia the pretensions of the Populists alarm the Democratic leaders. As there is no Republican ticket, it is probable that Republicans will largely vote the Populist ticket. With a fair vote and an honest count Virginia would as often be Republican as Democratic, but the counting is in the hands of the Democratic managers, so that it is more than probable that a Democratic majority will be returned to-morrow night. Nevertheless, it is evident that the Democratic managers are worried. In common with the South, the people of Virginia believe in the free coinage of silver. Last November the Democratic plurality was 50,800. In Pennsylvania it is only a question of the number of tens of thousands of majority which the Republican ticket will receive. In Ohio the Republicans expect an unusually large majority for Governor McKinley and the State ticket. No Republican figures it less than 25,000, and more put it at 50,000. In Iowa the result is much in doubt. In 1889 and 1891 the Democratic candidate was elected by a plurality of several thousand, but last November General Harrison's plurality was 22,955. This year the Republicans refused to endorse the Prohibition law of the State in their platform, which has caused the Prohibition leaders to make a vigorous canvass. On the other hand, the Democrats declared for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, where the party has generally demanded free silver coinage. This has led the Populists to enter into the canvass with Weaver at their head. It is believed by Republicans on the ground that the recruits of the Populists from the Democracy will equal the draft of the Prohibition party upon the Republicans. In Nebraska and South Dakota only judges will be voted for, and local issues enter into the contests. In Chicago, though all the papers except one back Judge Gary, whose offending is his rulings in the trial of the Anarchists, there is cause to fear that the Democratic party, backed by the lawless and hoodlum element, will overwhelm him.

## THE IRON TRADE.

Iron production and consumption have always been the barometer of the business of the country. It is the staple which, as soon as any, marks the improvement of business, because it is so allied with the industries that any considerable expansion in any direction must make a fresh demand for the material which is so important a feature in all construction, whether of railways, factories or warehouses. The decline in the production of iron during the past year tells the story of the general prostration of industry and enterprise. In 1890, which was the banner year, there were 337 blast furnaces in operation Oct. 1. At the same date of this year there were but 116 furnaces in blast—or a little more than one-third as many as in 1890. Yet, with this decline in production, stocks have not decreased since June, which shows that consumption has kept pace with the reduced production. The iron trade review shows that the cost of the production of pig iron has been reduced to a minimum without cutting the price of labor. Well-located furnaces can now produce pig iron for \$10.33 a ton. It has been urged against the protective policy that it would glut the markets with goods in which there is sharp competition. The statistics of the iron industry do not warrant such an assumption, since furnaces were put out of blast as soon as it was discovered that there was a falling off in the demand.

It is rumored in Washington that in view of the failure of the Senate to confirm Mr. Hornblower as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the President may nominate him during the recess of the Senate, thus entitling him to take his seat on the bench at once. The President doubtless has a constitutional right to do this, but it would be unwise on his part to do so. Presidents have often nominated federal officers during the recess of the Senate, but never, we think, a judge, certainly not a Supreme judge. In the present case it would look like throwing down the gauntlet to the Senate, and would probably increase whatever opposition may exist to Mr. Hornblower's nomination. It would be very mortifying to him to be rejected by the Senate after having taken his seat on the bench, and his rejection might raise a question as to the validity of his acts during the interim. It would be much wiser on Mr. Cleveland's part to overlook the slight which the Senate has put upon his nomination and reserve it till Congress meets again.

The announcement that assassin Prendergast has secured "legal advisers" who will undertake his defense need create no surprise. No crime can be committed in this country so bloody, brutal and cowardly, and no criminal can be so plainly guilty that he cannot find lawyers to defend him if he or his friends have money to retain them. If there is any professional pride or esprit du corps among lawyers it does not prevent them from taking the case of a murderer who comes to them with his hands dripping in blood. A lawyer who would take such a case as Prendergast's ought to be disbarred.

Some comment was caused among the members of the House of Representatives on the day of its adjournment by a little trick of Mr. Holman's. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Speaker to inform the President that the House was ready to adjourn, it fell to him to communicate to the House the President's reply. In doing this he saw fit to omit the clause in which the President desired "to congratulate the House of Representatives upon the

satisfactory accomplishment of the work for which it was called to meet in special session." Mr. Holman is in favor of free coinage, and voted against the Wilson bill, and, of course, he does not regard the passage of the repeal bill as a matter upon which the House ought to receive or accept congratulations. All the same, however, the omission or suppression of a part of the President's reply to the communication of the House was an unwarrantable act on his part.

There is one thing which Congress might have done that would have resulted in an immediate and material increase of the currency, but it gave the subject no consideration. We refer to the repeal of the provision of the law limiting the circulation of national banks to 90 per cent. of their bonds deposited to secure their circulation. As the least the government can do is to redeem its securities at par, there would be no risk whatever in permitting banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds, and that is what should be done. No good reason can be given why it should not be done, and no opposition to it exists that is worthy of consideration. Congress ought to have passed such a measure, and doubtless could have done so in a short time, but it preferred to waste the summer wrangling over the silver question.

A veteran in this city recently received from the Grand Army post of which he is a member a postal card announcing the death of a member, which closes as follows:

The comrade served three years as a private of the Nineteenth New York Volunteer Infantry. His pension of \$12 per month was suspended last summer, and he was ordered to be re-examined to determine whether he was incapacitated to do manual labor. Sixty-two years of age, too sick to live, and penniless except for the assistance given by the post, his death leaves unsettled the question of his ability to do manual labor.

A great many deserved criticisms are being made regarding the treatment of the veterans by Mr. Cleveland's Pension Bureau, but none has been more pointed or more deserved than the above.

Pending the use of the militia to break up the Roby lawlessness, Governor Matthews and Adjutant-general Robbins were known to be acting under the legal advice of Judge Elliott. In a paragraph in yesterday's paper it appears that the Governor is consulting Judge Elliott in regard to the course to pursue in the future with the Roby people. As there is an attorney and an assistant attorney-general, the fact that the Governor does not consult either of the official counsel in regard to this important matter leads to the inference that Governor Matthews has no confidence in their ability as lawyers or in their integrity as officials.

A gushing Boston writer, in speaking of young Oliver, who, by the death of his father, has succeeded to the control of one of the largest fortunes in New England, says that "to his credit he married for love." No great credit is due him for such a thing. Marrying for love is one of the luxuries that a millionaire's son can well afford.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

This Wall Wouldn't Tell.

"Sh-h-h!" said the tragedian, "the very walls have ears!"

"Sure," answered the low comedian, glancing up hastily, "but this is a dead wall."

And the orchestra burst forth with a chord in G.

## PAINFUL NECESSITY.

Hungry Higgins—If I love I'll take a bath next chance I get.

Wearly Watkins—What!

Hungry Higgins—Got to. The last brakeman that ketched me stealin' a ride made me pay forty cents for excess baggage.

## SAFE.

Chollie—Gee! Heaven! Do I see you with a pair of common \$3 trousers on?

Willie—Little scheme of me own. That dog at the dead girl's house is so awfully-cawtic that he won't set his teeth into a pair of trousers costing less than \$20.

## A WIDESPREAD WOE.

The world is small and circumscribed, And he will find it so.

Who wanders from his friends, To travel to and fro.

Go as he will, or how he will, Nor does it matter where, He's sure to meet some joyous Jay, A-telling of the fair.

## ALL AROUND THE STATE.

Rabbits are plentiful, and our hunters are knocking them right and left.—Mount Vernon Democrat.

The Northern Indiana struck a bonanza on the Jake Brown farm, Thursday. Oil poured over the derrick in streams, and when the flow was gotten under control the wells' capacity was gauged at about 150 barrels daily.—Bluffton Chronicle.

Notwithstanding the hundreds of bushels of hickory nuts gathered in the county this season, there are yet a great many nuts to be gathered. In the districts north and east there seems to be an unusual plenty.—Greencastle Banner-Times.

A monster gray eagle was shot by William Starner, Thursday, on the bank of Fish lake, nine miles east of Goshe. It measured seven feet and two inches from tip to tip of its wings, and eight inches across the extended claws.—Goshen Times.

A flock of wild geese, which was evidently blinded by the electric light, became confused in the southern part of the city last night and was forced to alight inside the Chicago hotel, probably to get its bearings. The noise which was made by the flock could be distinctly heard for blocks around the hotel.—Republican.

J. A. Mount sold to Mr. Archie this week 100 hogs realizing for them \$2,345.12. Since the first of last December Mr. Mount has sold to Mr. Archie 331 head of hogs, all his own raising, for which he has received \$5,857. He has 100 fat sheep sold to the same buyer for first of next June at 45 cents a pound.—Crawfordsville Journal.

To the Gentlemen who Promised to bring in Wood—A word with you: Now don't subject us to the disagreeable necessity of harping about it through the paper, but bring it in at once while the roads and weather are good. We will appreciate it across the extended claws.—Goshen Times.

While a big bunch of bananas was being handled Tuesday at the commission house of Schuler & Klingel, a snake dropped from it and crept to the vicinity until the reptile was captured. It was placed in a large glass jar and is on exhibition in Waldron's drug store. The snake it beautiful and is about two feet long.—South Bend Tribune.

A young lady who has just returned from the fair relates a conversation which she overheard between a lady and one of the Columbian guards. The lady rushed hurriedly to the guard and asked:

"What building will I find the bagsons in?" Whereupon the guard gravely directed her to the third story of the Woman's Building.—Vevey Revue.

Did you ever try putting persimmons away for the winter? Just try it and see how delicious they are. Gather them good and ripe; be careful not to crush any. Pack in sugar by covering the bottom of the jar with a layer of sugar, another layer of sugar, and so on until the jar is full.

## COVER UP AND GET AWAY WITH CHRISTMAS

when you will find them a lovely desert when eaten with cream.—Jeffersonville News.

Harison Roe, of Waverly, was in town last Monday with a fine lot of pearls that he had picked out of mussel shells on the river bottoms. Many of them were quite fine in appearance and would be quite attractive were they properly mounted. We understand he makes it a business to look for them and sometimes finds a good sale for them among the jewelers at Indianapolis.—Martinsville Republican.

Huntington paper recently reported that a farmer near there raised ninety bushels of clover seed on twenty-two acres, an average of a little over four bushels to the acre, and wanted to know who could beat it. LaGrange county has the man. Peter Garlick reports 148½ bushels from twenty-seven acres, an average of five and one-half bushels to the acre. He sold the crop at \$3.35 per bushel, realizing nearly \$50 to the acre.—LaGrange Register.

The chestnut crop is below an average, but of good quality.—Bedford Mail.

The following little poem is from the fertile brain of our good old friend David Gilchrist:

"Twas a night when the moon gilded the clouds in the east,  
When slaves and tyrants lay equal at rest,  
When Abraham's ghost met me, with sars  
He smiled and addressed me, whilst I  
looked for dread,  
"Fear not," said he, "though my features  
look wan,  
"Twas I lately fell for the dear rights of  
And to witness your grief for the stars, I  
lay low.  
Their robes and their robes and their robes,  
Their hangings, their burnings, the tortures  
Their widows and orphans and desolate  
wild plains  
But to give you some comfort I have  
come from the skies,  
Like the moon in her beauty through nature  
doth rise.  
—Orleans Examiner.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Three may keep secrets if two of them are dead.—Franklin.

Light griefs do speak, while sorrow's tongue is bound.—Seneca.

Times are better. You can ask a man to lend you a dollar now without being run in.—Detroit Journal.

With its present rules the Senate is a deliberative body only. It should be made a legislative body.—New York World.

Yes, Minerva, there is a difference between getting an option on apartments and getting a flat refusal.—Elmira Gazette.

If you are experiencing hard times yourself what must be the experience of your neighbor?—Herald Star.

Now that joint debates are in fashion will somebody please tell us how a debate that is not "joint" should be conducted?—Boston Transcript.

There are people whose well-meant expressions of comfort in the sick room taste worse than the doctor's nastiest medicines.—Savannah Journal.

Bob Ingersoll writes a rhapsody on the coming of winter. That's right; he ought to appreciate the cold weather while he can get it.—Memphis Commercial.

For sale cheap—One horse and one bridle, entirely free of blood. Terms cash, in gold. Apply to D. H. Walte, Executive Mansion, Colorado.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our diplomatic service lacks but one man to round it out in accord with ideas of Jeffersonian simplicity, and that one is Ward McAllister.—Cincinnati Tri-Weekly.

Herr Most's offer to the doctors to sleep four nights with a smallpox patient should be declined out of regard for the smallpox patient.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

In Indiana the hunting of the screech owl is the favorite recreation of the boys, and the hunting of the screech owl's cousin, the mugwump bird. The names of sport are many, but the end is one.—New York Sun.

## ENGLAND'S VICTORY.

From his "tight little isle," clad in armor and mail,

To the heart of dark Africa, the Briton set sail,

With Gatling guns, grape shot, the gospel of peace,

On a mission of love to the fierce Matabele. For the chon-hued chief, foolish Lobengula—Like some hot-headed Fenian in Erin go brag—

Had dared the dread Britishers' arms and law,

(Like the rash Clan-na-Gael),

And twisted the tail,

And stepped on the proud Lion's all-powerful paw,

There he met amidst the Matabeles, helpless and hoary,

For the sons of the jungles lie mangled and gory;

There's a joy on the Thames; far is flashed the proud story

Of England's fresh fame and accession of glory.

—J. G.

## DOCTORS NOT "BAFFLED."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

An article in to-day's Journal is headed "Mysterious Loss of Senses; a Small Boy's Case that is Baffling the Local Doctors."